

that it is legible to a person on the ground.

(g) The identification plate described in paragraph (a) of this section may be secured to the aircraft at an accessible location near an entrance for—

- (1) Aircraft produced for—
 - (i) Operations under part 121 of this chapter,
 - (ii) Commuter operations (as defined in § 119.3 of this chapter), or
 - (iii) Export.
- (2) Aircraft operating under part 121 of this chapter and under an FAA-approved continuous airworthiness maintenance program; or
- (3) Aircraft operating in commuter air carrier operations (as defined in § 119.3 of this chapter) under an FAA-approved continuous airworthiness maintenance program.

(h) *Gliders*. Paragraphs (a)(3) and (e) of this section do not apply to gliders.

[Amdt. No. 45–26, 74 FR 53394, Oct. 16, 2009]

§ 45.13 Identification data.

(a) The identification required by § 45.11 (a) through (c) shall include the following information:

- (1) Builder's name.
- (2) Model designation.
- (3) Builder's serial number.
- (4) Type certificate number, if any.
- (5) Production certificate number, if any.
- (6) For aircraft engines, the established rating.

(7) On or after January 1, 1984, for aircraft engines specified in part 34 of this chapter, the date of manufacture as defined in § 34.1 of that part, and a designation, approved by the Administrator of the FAA, that indicates compliance with the applicable exhaust emission provisions of part 34 and 40 CFR part 87. Approved designations include COMPLY, EXEMPT, and NON-US as appropriate.

(i) The designation COMPLY indicates that the engine is in compliance with all of the applicable exhaust emissions provisions of part 34. For any engine with a rated thrust in excess of 26.7 kilonewtons (6000 pounds) which is not used or intended for use in commercial operations and which is in compliance with the applicable provisions of part 34, but does not comply with the hydrocarbon emissions stand-

ard of § 34.21(d), the statement "May not be used as a commercial aircraft engine" must be noted in the permanent powerplant record that accompanies the engine at the time of manufacture of the engine.

(ii) The designation EXEMPT indicates that the engine has been granted an exemption pursuant to the applicable provision of § 34.7 (a)(1), (a)(4), (b), (c), or (d), and an indication of the type of exemption and the reason for the grant must be noted in the permanent powerplant record that accompanies the engine from the time of manufacture of the engine.

(iii) The designation NON-US indicates that the engine has been granted an exemption pursuant to § 34.7(a)(1), and the notation "This aircraft may not be operated within the United States", or an equivalent notation approved by the Administrator of the FAA, must be inserted in the aircraft logbook, or alternate equivalent document, at the time of installation of the engine.

(8) Any other information the Administrator finds appropriate.

(b) Except as provided in paragraph (d)(1) of this section, no person may remove, change, or place identification information required by paragraph (a) of this section, on any aircraft, aircraft engine, propeller, propeller blade, or propeller hub, without the approval of the Administrator.

(c) Except as provided in paragraph (d)(2) of this section, no person may remove or install any identification plate required by § 45.11, without the approval of the Administrator.

(d) Persons performing work under the provisions of Part 43 of this chapter may, in accordance with methods, techniques, and practices acceptable to the Administrator—

(1) Remove, change, or place the identification information required by paragraph (a) of this section on any aircraft, aircraft engine, propeller, propeller blade, or propeller hub; or

(2) Remove an identification plate required by § 45.11 when necessary during maintenance operations.

(e) No person may install an identification plate removed in accordance with paragraph (d)(2) of this section on any aircraft, aircraft engine, propeller,

§ 45.14

propeller blade, or propeller hub other than the one from which it was removed.

[Amdt. 45-3, 32 FR 188, Jan. 10, 1967, as amended by Amdt. 45-10, 44 FR 45379, Aug. 2, 1979; Amdt. 45-12, 45 FR 60183, Sept. 11, 1980; Amdt. 45-20, 55 FR 32861, Aug. 10, 1990; 55 FR 37287, Sept. 10, 1990; Amdt. 45-26, 74 FR 53395, Oct. 16, 2009]

§ 45.14 Identification of critical components.

Each person who produces a part for which a replacement time, inspection interval, or related procedure is specified in the Airworthiness Limitations section of a manufacturer's maintenance manual or Instructions for Continued Airworthiness shall permanently and legibly mark that component with a part number (or equivalent) and a serial number (or equivalent).

[Amdt. 45-16, 51 FR 40703, Nov. 7, 1986]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: By Amdt. 45-26, 74 FR 53395, Oct. 16, 2009, § 45.14 was removed, effective Apr. 14, 2010. The effective date of this removal was subsequently postponed to Apr. 16, 2011 at 75 FR 9095, Mar. 1, 2010.

§ 45.15 Replacement and modification parts.

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, each person who produces a replacement or modification part under a Parts Manufacturer Approval issued under § 21.303 of this chapter shall permanently and legibly mark the part with—

- (1) The letters "FAA-PMA";
- (2) The name, trademark, or symbol of the holder of the Parts Manufacturer Approval;
- (3) The part number; and
- (4) The name and model designation of each type certificated product on which the part is eligible for installation.

(b) If the Administrator finds that a part is too small or that it is otherwise impractical to mark a part with any of the information required by paragraph (a) of this section, a tag attached to the part or its container must include the information that could not be marked on the part. If the marking required by paragraph (a)(4) of this section is so extensive that to mark it on a tag is impractical, the tag attached

14 CFR Ch. I (1-1-11 Edition)

to the part or the container may refer to a specific readily available manual or catalog for part eligibility information.

[Amdt. 45-8, 37 FR 10660, May 26, 1972, as amended by Amdt. 45-14, 47 FR 13315, Mar. 29, 1982]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: By Doc. No. FAA-2006-25877, 74 FR 53395, Oct. 16, 2009, § 45.15 was revised, effective Apr. 14, 2010. The effective date of this revision was subsequently postponed to Apr. 16, 2011 at 75 FR 9095, Mar. 1, 2010. For the convenience of the user, the revised text is set forth as follows:

§ 45.15 Marking requirements for PMA articles, TSO articles, and Critical parts.

(a) *PMA articles.* The manufacturer of a PMA article must permanently and legibly mark—

- (1) Each PMA article, with the PMA holder's name, trademark, symbol, or other FAA approved identification and part number; and
- (2) The letters "FAA-PMA".

(b) *TSO articles.* The manufacturer of a TSO article must permanently and legibly mark—

- (1) Each TSO article with the TSO holder's name, trademark, symbol, or other FAA approved identification and part number; and
- (2) Each TSO article, unless otherwise specified in the applicable TSO, with the TSO number and letter of designation, all markings specifically required by the applicable TSO, and the serial number or the date of manufacture of the article or both.

(c) *Critical parts.* Each person who manufactures a part for which a replacement time, inspection interval, or related procedure is specified in the Airworthiness Limitations section of a manufacturer's maintenance manual or Instructions for Continued Airworthiness must permanently and legibly mark that part with a serial number (or equivalent) unique to that part in addition to the other applicable requirements of this section.

(d) If the FAA finds a part or article is too small or otherwise impractical to mark with any of the information required by this part, the manufacturer must attach that information to the part or its container.

§ 45.16 Marking of life-limited parts.

When requested by a person required to comply with § 43.10 of this chapter, the holder of a type certificate or design approval for a life-limited part must provide marking instructions, or must state that the part cannot be practicably marked without compromising its integrity. Compliance with